BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.

TERMS: t Two Dollars a Year, payable in Advance. No attention paid to orders for the paper less accompanied by the Cash.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, or less, for the first invertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.—

Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until ferbid and charged

cordingly. The former of candidates for loc. \$5, Cask. tuary notices over 12 lines, charged at regu All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as adver-

tisements.

Jos Wong, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Bisnks, Hambbils, &c., will be executed in good style and on reasonable terms.

All letters addressed to the Proprietor, will be promptly attended to.

No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMEN Confederate States of America.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPL

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

Hox. R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.

Secretary of the Treasury, Hox, C. G. MEMMINGER, of S. Carolina Secretary of War. Hox. J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana. Secretary of the Nary,

Hox. S. R. MALLORY, of Florida. Postmuster General Hox. JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas. Attorney General,

NEW POSTAGE ACT. The following law has been enacted by the Con gress of the Confederate States of America:

LETTER POSTAGE.

As Act to prescribe the rates of Postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other

purposes.
The Congress of the Confederate States of America Co enact, That from and after such period as are Postmaster General may by proclamation announce, there shall be charged the following rates nomes, there shall be charged the following rates of postage, to wit: For every single sealed letter, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the Confederate States of America, not exceeding five handred miles, five cents; and for any distance exceeding five hundred miles, exeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half a ounce, shall be charged with additional single postage; and all packages containing other than printed or written matter—and money packages are included in this class—shall be vated by weight as tetted of a this class—shall be rated by weight as letters are rated, and shall be charged the rates of postage on letters; find all drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two contaguach; and in all the foregoing cases the postage, must be pre-paid by stamps; and in all the letters which shall be cafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any post-office shall be charged with two cents each in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages of this Con-

FOREST HILL ACADEMY. THE TRUSTEES OF FOREST HILL ACADemy, have succeeded in employing A. A. NEWMAN, A. B., to take charge of said Academy.

Session to commence Monday, 6th January, 1862 Rates of Tuition.

Third Class - Mathematics, Natural Sciences,

Laguages, &c. 13,00
Contingent Fee. 1,00
Payable in advance. By order of the Board.
THOS. A. CLEAGE, See'y.
Dec 20, 1861-tf-691
COUNTY LINE ACADEMY,

For Males and Femules.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTItution will open on Monday, the 7th January,
1861, under the instruction of Mr. J. P. CRUMLES,

1861, under the instruction of Mr. J. P. CHUMLEA, and other assistance.

Terms, per session of 21 weeks, one half in advance and the other half at the close of the session, per scholar, \$5,00.

The outire English course will be taught.
Bearding, in good families, convenient to the School (washing and lights extra) per week \$1,50.

No student admitted for less than half session.
No deduction, only in case of protracted sickness.
This Academy is situated in the Sweetwater. This Academy is situated in the Sweetwater Valley, on the old stage road, and in sight of the Y. Tenn. & Ga. Rall Road, 22 miles South-west

of Sweetwater Depot.
TRUSTEES: H. M. Simpson, J. W. Goddard, A. G. Small, W. M. Heiskell,

L. J. Glase, W. M. Hoiskell, H. B. YEARWOOD, See'y and Treus. Dec 14, 1860--638

SCHOOL IN WAR TIMES! Sewee Male and Female Academy.

are happy to inform the public that the Sixth session will begin on Monday, November 18, 1861. Rev. W. A. NELSON, Principal. Able assistance will be procured when necesary Rates of Tuitian, per Sessian of 20 Weeks:

First Class, \$5,00 Second Class, \$8,00 Third Class, 10,00 Fourth Class, (Greek, Latin, &c.) 12,00 One half in advance and the balance at the

close of the session. Contingent fee, in advance, 25 ets. Boarding in the best of families, convenient to the Academy, at very reasonable rates.

No pupil admitted without a ticket, and no deduction made except in cases of protracted sick-Prof. Nelson was educated at one of or

Ass. Prof. Nelson was educated at one of our best Southern Colleges, and enjoys the ouviable reputation of a "first class Teacher."

TRUSTES.

Jacob Peake, Elisha Sharp, S. Hutsell, Abijah Boggess, Caleb Moore, James Gettys, Luke Peake, A. F. Hoggess.

B. W. SMITH, See'y and Treas.

Nov 15, 1861-tf-686

MOUNT HARMONY HIGH SCHOOL. For Males and Females. SLEVENTH SESSION OPENS MONDAY

LEVENTH SESSION OPENS MONDAY,
Decomber 30th, inst.
Twents, per Newton of 21 Weeks: Propuble one
half in adamses, bulence at close of Session.
Spelling, Reading and Writing, per scholar, \$5.00
Geography, Arithmetic & English Grammer, \$.00
Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Rhetoric,
Logic, &c., Contingent fee. Deductions in case of sickness, only.

Itearding in good families, convenient to the School, on reasonable terms. Chool, on reasonable terms.

S. P. HALE, Principal.

Pan'l Lowry,
Wm. L. Rice,
Wm. L. Burn,
tames Lowry,
Jumes Forces,

Tension,

Dec 26, 1861-46-401

BANK OF ATHENS.

Will Buy all kinds of Uncurrent Bank Notes, and Gold and Silver. Also, attend to the collection of debts.
GEOR. W. ROSS, Caskler. Sept 13, 1861-1f-677

HARDWARE. COURTNEY, TENNENT & CO.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, &c., No. 35 Hayne Street, Charleston, S. C.

JASPER. W. LILLARD. WILLIAM C. COURTNEY. June 29, 1860-tf-614

T. W. FLEMING. GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT. Augusta, Georgia Nov 8, 1861—1y*—685

CRAWLEY COMMISSION MERCHANT In Franklin Building, Alabama Street Atlanta, Ga.

Sells Hay, Corn, Bacon, Flour, Lard, &c. 35 Remit promptly as directed. Oct. 4, 1861-1f 680

"Mr. Crawley is a very clever gentleman and worthy of patronage"—Atlanta Intelligencer.

J. A. ANSLEY, Gen'l Commission & Produce Merchant, Office No. 300 Broad street,

WILL GIVE PROMPT AND PERSONAL WILL GIVE PROMPT AND PERSONAL attention to the sale of Bacch, Lard, Grain, Flour, Cotton, and all articles of Merchandise consigned to him. Liberal advances either in cash or by acceptance, made on articles in Store, or when Bills of Lading accompany Drafts.

REFERENCES:—Either Bank in Augusta, Ga.; Paddleford, Fay & Co., Savannah, Ga.; Goo. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Yeatman, Roberson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Richardson, Louisville, Ky.; W. B. Shapard & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Tenn.
N. B.—A rigid adherence to the principles of a legitimate Commission Business will be observed.
July 12, 1861—tf

ROCKFORD MANUFACTURING CO., Manufacturers of 4-4 Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Batting, Grain and Flour Sacks. ROCKFORD, BLOUNT Co., E. TENN.

Orders solicited, and promptly filled, Oct. 12, 1860-tf-62" T. M. BUTNER,

(Recently of Cleveland, Tenn.) BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITIared, with the best stock that can be procured com the Northern cities, to execute all orders for Fine Boots and Shoes!

on short notice. The Ladies will find it to their interest to procure some of his beautiful Shoes and Slippers. By a strict punctuality to business he hopes to receive a liberal patronage. He warrants his work in every parti Crawford, Jr's, residence, Athens, April 5, 1861-4f-654

BRIDGES & MATTHEWS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Athens, Kennessee. Office South west side of the Public Square. October 25, 1561-tf

A. S. JARNAGIN ATTORNEY AT LAW. Hiwassee Copper Mines, Polk County, Tenn.

June 17, 1859-16-560,

EAKIN & BROWN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Madisonville, Tenn.

WILL practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of the counties of Blount, Roane, Monroe, McMinn, and Psik, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts at Rnoxville, Tenn. March 30, 1869-601 WM. H. BRIANT.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Athens, Tenn. WILL PRACTICE IN THE CIRCUIT AND

Chancery Courts of McMinn, Polk, Brad-ley, Meigs, Monroe and Roane counties. And attend promptly to the collecting and securing of all claims entrusted to his care in East Ten-

Sept 28, 1860—tf-627

JARNAGIN & CALDWELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Athens, Tenn.
April 20-15-15

SAM'L A. SMITH. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jan 18, 1861—tf—643

Medical Notice. DR. W. W. BAYLESS. OF MORGANTON, TENN., TENDERS HIS professional services to such of the families of volunteers as may desire them, free of charge.

DR. J. C. GRANT, SURGEON DENTIST. HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED. offers his services to the citizens of Arnexs and vicinity. Its will perform any operation perpendicular to an entire of leeth. He promises satisfaction.

Teeth extracted by the application of electricity.

Office formerly occupied by A. Caldwell, Esq. Feb 8, 1861-1y-046

DR. J. L. ATLEE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. WILL GIVE HIS ENTIRE ATTENTION to the practice of Mediales to the practice of Medicine.

Office one door South of C. F. Gibson's store.

DR. J. B. TAYLOR RESPECTFULLY tenders his Professional Services
to the public. Office West side of Public Square.
Athens, Dec 51-tf-585 DR. C. A. JORDAN.

Surgeon Dentist, Athens, Tenn. Extracted by the Application Office at his residence, near Athens Female Col-

April 26, 1861-4f-657 If You Want a Good Press! If You Want a Cheap Press! If You Want a Durable Press!

PURCHASE THE SOUTHERN HAY PRESS!

L. C. SHEPARD & SON, At their Southern Hay Press Manufactory, Doe 6, 1861 2m 460 Tenn.

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES. H. RIDER HAS JUST RECEIVED Fine Parlor Chairs: Cane-Bottom Chairs;

The Post.

Athens, Friday, January 24, 1862.

News. HIGHNOND, Jan. 15 .- Congress has ordered the publication of the official reports of ail the battles which have been lought. This includes Beauregard and Johnston's report of the battle of Menassas, 21st July.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16,-The sloop Wm. Henry has arrived from Havana with dates to the 9th. The French fleet left there the 2d for Vera Cruz, comprising a line of battle-ship, three first class ican land forces are under command of Gen. Prim. The British fleet is with-

The steamer Calhoun arrived in Havana on the 6th inst. She makes 101 Secession vessels arrived there since the blockade.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—About 180 Yankee prisoners leave to-morrow northward by flag of truce, from Newport News, on parole, not to fight the Confederate States till exchanged.

Dispatches from Norfolk to night report roubles in Lincoln's Cabinet. The announcement of Cameron's resignation is generally credited. Troubles in the Federal Congress are increasing, and financial affairs are more and more embarrassing.

Office Hunting. The Knoxville correspondent of the

Memphis Appeal says : Not a day passes that the trains to Richmond are not crowded with office seekers and contract and place hunters, en route to Richmond. It is almost as disheartening to witness this "on to Richmond" as that would have been, if accomplished, which once echoed throughout the North and at the seat of the Federal power and folly at Washington .-Davis and Benjamin are to be pitied, while their pests are pitiable.

It is a terrible, damning, withering to ourselves and posterity, men cannot be divested of selfishness by patriotism, nor of meanness by the dangers which cuviron us. Ambition, despicable, sel-fish ambition, often supplants genuine love of country, and assumes the habiliments of worth, integrity and purity. To make others happy should be a maxim in so-cial life, and if a selfish reason must be given for unselfish conduct, I might add that by this reason alone can we insure our own bentitude. If this be true in the relations of private life, how undeniable is the principle when applied to the re-lations subsisting between the citizens and the commonwealth. I would have the love of my fellow men; I would render them contented; I would alleviate their suffering and remedy their misfortunes. How much stronger the impulse thus to serve a nation, my children's chil-dren through all time! How inconceivably stronger should be the sentiment of patriotism, than that of benevolence, or that of private friendship! Yet we find even now in the midst of the fiercest struggle whose annals history shall record, that the love of gold, of preferment, of place and power, transcends, in many instances, all, considerations of duty to

the republic. Southern Cause in East Tennessee. For the benefit of our friends at a distance, we have the please to say, and we believe in truth, too, that the idea of preserving the Union has become an obsolete idea with all men in Upper East Tennes-

These, heretofore, who stood out for the Union have now become convinced that down the city. The stairway of the house down the city. The stairway of the house They are now convinced that it is independence and liberty, or then it will be

subjugation and such a despotism as the world never saw.

The despotic acts of the North, togeth-or with Lincoln's late Message, and Cam-oron's report, have been sufficient to fully satisfy any honest inquiring mind that the North is wrong, and that the Southern Confederacy must and shall be acknowledged. The people of East Tennessee are honest, they are patriotic, and we honestly believe they will finally do as much to maintain the honor and dignity of the Southern Confederacy as any other portion of the South. We have had many broils, and harsh epithets among us, but now that men have determined to throw aside old party prejudices and lend their aid for the maintainance and early recognition of the Southern Confederacy, we freely forgive all that may have been said and done, and will meet each and every individual in friendship, and lend him a helping hand to assist him on to peace and prosperity. It is now inde-pendence and liberty, or then it will be subjugation and ruin.—Greeneville Dem.

A Disappointment, The Chicago Tribune thinks that the work of subjugation is progressing back-

"In these mouths past, while this war has been in progress, the South has been developing new resources, and muscularizing its powers of self-support and resistance. It is stronger to-day than it was six months ago."

ward. It says:

And the St. Louis Democrat observes: "We were going to starve out the Southern Confederacy once. It does not look much like it now. New Orleans is sup-posed to have fifty thousand or sixty thousand barrels of flour on band, and it cannot be sold at any price at present.— The amount of flour in Memphis is estimated at from twenty five thousand to thirty thousand barrels, and there is little changing hands at present."

Boy The Messenger says the ware-Fine Sofes:
Parlor Tables:
which he deserted all the larger portion of which we purchase them.

All sorts of Paragraphs. Col. Jeff. C. Davis, of Fort Sumter fame, was married at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 2d inst., to a Miss Anthon, of Indianap-

The Nashville Union amounces pork dull at ten cents, the Government fully supplied for the year, and a great deal more pork left than ambody expected. RUNNING THE BLOCKADE - A HAVARA let-

NASHVILLE, Jan. 15.—The tobacco warehouse at Henderson, Ky., owned by
Korr & Co., of Liverpool, was burned on
the 4th inst., with \$9,000 worth of tobacco—the work of an incendiary.

Gen. Halleck has appointed a new
board of assessors at St. Louis to assess
levies on secessionists. No appeal is allowed from its decision.

Levier in a New York paper says:

Vessels continue to arrive as usual from
Southern ports. One care in yesterday
—her sixth trip. I cann't discover that
she brought any news. Resteamer Vanderbilt, of which I spoke I my last letter,
has since left this harb, homeward—
that is, Southward bount. An English
steamer is in port. She brought a cargo
of coal, and I have head it said she
brought something clex.

A small cargo of Satt mely reached a ter in a New York paper mys:

Southern port, and was, we understand, sold for fourteen dollars per sick. The N. Y. papers have been making

great jubilee over the vast quastity of cotton taken at Hilton Head and adjacent frigates and three propellers. The span- Islands, said to be several thousand bales, ish fleet left two weeks before. Vera Cruz but which, on examination, turns out to was abandoned on its arrival. The Mex- be a number of sand bags filled with unginned cotton, Their glorious expedition has yet to pay for itself.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, one day last week, Joseph Folder, a German, was crushed to death by being drawn between two heavy rollers in a machine shop. He came out as thin as a pancake.

A young widow womon named McDonald was discharged from Col. Boon's regiment, at Paraquet Springs, Kentucky, last week, where she had been serving as a privrte, dressed in regimentals, for some time. This was her seemd offence, she having once before been discharged from a regiment.

A telegraphic dispatch from San Francisco, California, dated January 1st, says that great freshets had occurred throughout the State, by which more property had been destroyed than by all the freshets heretofore since the country has been settled by Americans,

Letter paper sold at auction in Savannah the other day at upwards of ten dol-

A wretched editor who hasn't any wife to take care of him, went the other night to a ladies' fair. He says he saw but it was not for sale. He declares that currency and commerce of the country, triotism that in the very midst of a revo-lution which involves all that is valuable to curselves and posterity, men cannot was either a girl or a keg of whiskey.

A petition from Chio to appoint Fremont Lieutenant General of the Federal Forces has been presented in the Federal It has been definitely ascertained that

considerable shipments of cotton and sugar have recently been made in wagons through Kentucky to the Ohio river for the Yankees-supposed to be from Clarksville, Tennessec. A proposition has been made in the Lincoln Congress to remove the Capital

from Washington City to New York .-From this it would seem that the Abrahamites are becoming alarmed. Northern news states that the invaders of South Carolina are paying the penalty of their offense. About a hundred had already died of fever alone, and half of the army were down with sickness. Let them stay there until the

dare. Another Attempt to Burn Montgomery. It seems that the incendiaries are bent

warm weather of spring opens, if they

of Saturday last, says:

down the city. The stairway of the house on Court street occupied by Mr. Cardinal, was discovered to be burning; but the alarm being given immediatly, the firemen arrived in time to prevent a vast destruction of property. This fire was kindled near the centre of the most densly built portion of the city. Nothing but the watchfulness of the police and citizens generally has prevented our city being destroyed by fire within a month past.

We have noticed with pain differ-ent articles in the Richmond papers equinting towards the establishment of a Monarchy in the South having a stronger government, curtailing the powers and rights of the people. Let such treason rights of the people. Let such treason to the south be crushed at once—nipped in the bud. Southerners are free, they remain so-choosing their own rulers,-If any desire a stronger government—a Monarchy, or a Despotism, let them take refuge under Lincoln's absolute rule.— We tell these advocates of a Monarchy, Nobility, a privileged Aristocracy, that in advocating such gross heresies they are stabbing the cause of the Confederacy under the fifth rib—they are alding Lincoln more powerfully than his own arm-

ies. We believe in no power but that of the people, electing their own rulers, and in the political equality of white men .-Before our present free Government can be changed into a Monarchy to gratify the would be Nobles of the South, blood will flow as free as water, and the trees will bear strange fruit! Let such treason to the South be stopped at once. - Hunts. (Ala.) Adv.

GEN. SCOTT'S APPREHENSIONS .- The N.

The Condition of the Country North. The following comes from the editorial columns of the New York Herald:

columns of the New York Heraki:

Whilst Congress is wasting the precious hours of the session in the discussion of questions which belong to the executive business of the War Department, and the significant of which can be of no sort of benefit at the present time, the financial affairs of the country are in a condition which excites the utmost anxiety and alarm. In another week the Treasury will be without a cent, and in financial and commercial business of every kind the prospect is fast precipitating matters towards a panic. Those who have anything to dispose of, and who can realise it are investing the proceeds in gold or in foreign exchanges, so as to be prepared for what seems inevitable. It is evident that, unless Congress acts speedily and energy the foreign exchanges, so as to be prepared for the support to Kentucky. But whitever was said in this letter was said of the reach of government, as and our army, which is being brought in the confidence and to speak the senting that consume. The friends of Mr. Benjaman's letter to Control Criticaled, that Browniow is the presented to Shrew as control the power of the consument and in any officer of the government and in the matter upon this bypothesia in the matter upon this bypothesia is not made to the matter upon this bypothesia in the matter upon this bypothesia is not in the matter upon this bypothesia is the matter upon this bypothesia. It is do so that the case in it to the matter upon this bypothesia is the matter upon this bypothesia is the matter upon this bypothesia is the matter upon this bypothesia. It is do so the trust in the case in its trust had a proper to the continuent of it. Are Englanced to the continuent of the first and constitution of it. Are Englanced to the continuent of the matter upon this bypothesia is the matter upon this bypothesia is the matter upon this bypothesia is the matter upon this bypothesia. It is do so the trust in the case in its trust the case in its trust the case in its trust that the was constituted in the first ized. The issue of irredeemable paper money, so far from helping to extricate us from our embarrassments, will only render them less easy of solution. A nation that has recourse to such expedients is cent on suicide.

The same paper-the Herald-adds: "We are fighting to put down Southern white rebels, and not against the hun-dreds of thousands of Union men throughout the South who are awaiting the day ot their deliverance from Jeff. Davis; we are fighting to save the South, not destroy it; our object is to restore the blessings of our Federal Constitution to the rebel States, and not to transfer them from one irresponsible military despotism

to another.
"We have an army and a navy sufficient for the immediate work in hand; we have our army and our navy so organized and distributed as to indicate the inevitable overthrow of this rebellion, and in a very short time. But the money question is assuming an alarming shape. Sixty mil-lions of cash receipts make a sorry figure against six hundred millions of expenditure. The receipts of the Treasury must be increased to the extent of a hundred and fifty millions, and that right soon, or we shall be deluged by a general outporiog of shinplasters, and the fearful revulsion of 1837, ten times magnified in its evils, will again come upon us. The solvency and safty of the Treasury, our currency, our credit, our commerce, as a people-our very existence as an independent nation-are all now depending upon the action of Congress on this all important money question. We have plenty of money and means in the country-they are at the service of the Government, but if Congress shall fail to adopt the necessary measures of taxation, "an article" which he "fain would own," and such acts for the regulation of the and for the encouragement of its suffersince that night he has been wraptuously | ing business classes, as the crisis demands,

Green River and Louisville is ernormous; but that it is composed of all sorts of beings, of all nations and languages. They say that continual disputes and wranglings prevail, and that not one particle of ar for or enthusiasm is manifest. The ar-my is a vast motley and unwieldy crowd, gathered together without unity of pur-pose, and wholly indifferent as to the result of the contest. Desertions were continually taking place, and thousands would leave if opportunity offered. The army is well provided for, though but poorly disciplined—but little confidence being placed in their leaders. The two young men had made two previous attempts to reach home, and were each time arrested and placed under guard.— The last time they succeeded by going far around the pickets. They were three days and nights reaching home. They say that on destroying Montgomery. The Mail, on the first appearance of our army in the of Saturday last, says: would rise in mass to welcome us. The enemy are determined, they say, to make a vigorous advance upon this place, and are making no preparations whatever for winter quarters? This morning I had an interview with a gentleman who had recently spent two days in Calhoun. He represents a great and growing disaffection as existing in Crittenden's command.— Many of the Kentuckians were sorely sick of the part they were acting, and deser-tions were of daily occurrence. Colonel Hawkips, admits, so my informant states, that Bowling Green cannot be taken .-The Colonel ought to know; he has a military education, and lived here for a

number of years.

The same writer closes his letter with the following: Waite to the Soldiers.-Could I through your paper pen a sentence that would reach effectually every Southern reader who may have a relative, a friend or acquaintance in the army, that sentence would be write to the soldiers. There are many of them far from home, among strangers, and enduring every toil and privation for their country. A line or a word will nerve their hearts, and cheer them on. Go to our crowded Post-office as I go. See the war-worn soldier's anx iety as he asks for a letter; see him get it, eagerly break the seal and read the pen-tracings of loved ones at home. Often I've seen the lip tremble, the eye dilate and even the tear glisten, as line upon line was read. Some father, mother, sister or wife, or sweetheart has sent him words of cheer. You can see him grasp his weapon tighter, carefully fold his let-ter, and, with firmer tread and more elas-

the confidence and to speak the senti ments of the district attorney, affirmed ments of the district aftorney, affirmed this denial. The Nashville Banner said the "Parson was labouring under an hallucination." while other Southern journals induiged in similar strains of contemptuous ridicule, until Brownlow, overwhelmed with Southern indicates on necessity to place his whelmed with Southern indicates. temptuous ridicule, until Brownlow, over-whelmed with Southern indignation, and in fear of personal violence, about the 3rd of November, left house and sought shel-ter with his friends and sympathizers in the semote and mountainous portions of Blount and Sevier counties. He had been thus concealed about three weeks. So far as I knew, no order had been given by the military for his arrest, nor had any proauthorities, and no crime was imputed to him by any official of the government,— In fact, upon the authority of this semi-official declaration of the Register, it was generally believed that he would not be molested by the government for anything previously appearing in the Whig, and I have not heard that any subsequent act

of his has been complained of. of his has been complained of.

In this condition of his case, Mrs.

Brownlow, a kind and estimable lady, informed me that her husband was so emparrassed that he desired to quit the Confederate States, and remove his family with him, and requested me to procure him a passport. I promised to do so, and having other business at Richmond. I went hither a few days thereafter. President Davis kindly accorded me an interview in the presence of Secretary Benjamin and Attorney General Bragg, in re-lation to the general political troubles of East Tennessee, and, after about forty minutes conversation upon this subject, I remarked substantially as follows: "That Brownlow, from fear of personal violence, had left home, and was supposed to be concealed somewhere in the mountains of Blount or Sevier; that I had not seen him; requested me to procure hint a passport to leave the Confederate States." To this statement I added the expression of my ing business classes, as the crisis demands, we shall before long be suffering all the evils of a swpeeping financial revulsion.

From Bowling Green.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville Banner, writes from that place under date of the 9th, among other interesting items, the following:

Two days since I conversed with a couple of highly intelligent, though very young men, who had been deluded into the Federal service. They had been in Rosseau's Brigade over two months. They are natives and residents of this county, and are of the highest respectability.—

I converse the Confederate States. To this statement I added the expression of my opinion that it would be good policy to let him go. Mr. Benjamm assented to the procession, but Prevident Davis interesting items, the following:

Two days since I conversed with a couple of highly intelligent, though very young men, who had been deluded into the Federal service. They had been in Rosseau's Brigade over two months. They are natives and residents of this county, and are of the highest respectability.—

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Washing to the power of the government or not as if the power of the government or not as if the power of the government or not as if the power of the government or not as if the high respectition, but Prevident Davis interesting items, the following:

Two days since I conversed with a couple of the washing and that he was as capable of determining for himself whether Brownlow was beyond, the power of the government or not as if was to advise him, and in the discharge of the high respectition that it would be required to the power of the government or not as if was to advise him, and in the discharge of the high respectition that it would be required to the power of the government or not as if was to advise him, and in the discharge of the high respectition that it would be good policy to be a privilege withsheld to him good the power of the government or advise him, and that he was as capable of determining of him

"I cannot give him a formal passport, though I would greatly prefer seeing him on the other side of our lines as an avow-ed enemy. I wish, however, to say, that I would be glad to learn that he has left Tennessee and have no objection to interpose to his leaving, if you are willing to let him pass. "Yours truly,
"J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War.
"Maj.-Gen. Crittenden, Cumb. Gsp."

This letter was delivered by me in person to General Crittenden, at his head-quarters in Knoxville, where, uninfluenc-ed by any thing said by me, he promised to grant Brownlow permission to leave, and requested John B. Brownlow, who was present, to call for it in an hour .-That evening he handed young Brownlow the following:

"HEADQUARTERS, KNOXVILLE, TENN.,) December 4th, 1861, W. G. Brownlow Esq: Sir: The major general commanding

directs me to say that, upon calling at his headquarters, within twenty-four bours,

"Your obedient servant, "A.S. CUNNINGHAM. "Assistant Adjutant-General." In pursuance of this invitation, Brownlow came in and reported himself, as required, and made arrangements for his departure. But, on the next evening the district attorney, Mr. Ramsey, caused a warrant to be issued, charging him with

there detained, without any examination of his case, till be was discharged, as stat-ed by your correspondent on the 26th of December. Now, Mr. Editor, in the foregoing you his weapon tighter, carefully fold his ter, and, with firmer tread and more clastic spirits, return to duty. On the other action in connection with this case. But Son's Apprenentations.—The N. Y. Tokes, of a late date, says:

The distinguished veteran expresses the liveliest satisfaction at the prospect of the confidence and quiet that are to succeed the late harrassing fear of a war with Great Britain, superadded to the domestic troubles that already environ the Government of the United States. He does not hesitate, however, to express seen the termination of our cutaide difficulties. The time of sentiment abroad indicated the absolute necessity of an attitude cautious and self-possessed in the extreme on the last of the American Calainet.

Some Apprenentation of our cutaide difficulties. The tone of sentiment abroad indicated the absolute necessity of an attitude cautious and self-possessed in the extreme on the last of the American Calainet.

Some Apprenentation of our cutaide difficulties. The tone of sentiment abroad indicated the absolute necessity of an attitude cautious and self-possessed in the extreme on the last of the American Calainet.

Molasses hogels do or barrels are failed to include a self-possessed in the extreme on the last of the American Calainet.

Molasses hogels do or barrels are failed to impress the public mind with the belief that the government acted on my representation "that the follow self-rand on the statistic on the test of interest of the North acted on my representation "that the government acted on my representation "that the government acted on my representation "that the government acted on my representation that the belief that the government acted on my representation that the bulk was active the self-rand on the hards deep sand the mile that the governme hand, look at the bitter, cruel, stinging an attempt is made to impress the public

VOL. XIV-NO. 696.

have done the saute things

stated, that he would not be proapplication upon the graund that he was beyond the reach of official power; and, believing that his presence in East Tennessee tended to influence the Union sentiment and complicate our difficulties. sentiment and complicate our difficulties. I deemed it good policy to let him go, proless he would consent to change his opinions and aid the South in the achievement of her independence. Animated by
this conviction and a friendly disposition
to disembarrass him and his family. I
cheerfully undertook the mission confided
to me by his wife, and did what I believed to be right; but in doing it, I acted in
good faith to the covernment as well as

good faith to the government as well good faith to the government as well as to my client.

President Davis' objection, as previously stated, impressed me with the idea that this was the only objection; and Mr. Benjamin's offer to make a general proclamation indicated a willingness to adopt the proposition in Brownlow's case as a general policy for all the malcontents among us; and this view is sustained by his letter to depend Crittenden. to General Crittenden, as in it he makes no intimation that his desire to see Brown-low on the other side of the line, as an avowed enemy, rested on the information and belief that he was so concealed that no one could get possession of his person.

And again, it must be semembered that
his letter to General Crimenden is not in itself a passport, nor does it command the latter to grant one. He simply informs General Crittenden of his wishes in the premises, and refers the matter to his discretion whether he will grant it or not .-General Cristenden is upon the and in a situation to know all the facts. did not know where he was, and had no authority to act for him; but his wife had authority to act for him; but his wife had a carryspondance with Brownhor If the correspondence with Brownlow. If the

disgraced and demoralised this city for many years past. It is not my parpose in this subject ended the conversation, and I withdrew. The next day I called at the War Department, and was furnished with a letter to General Crittenden, of which the following is a copy:

"Confederate States of America."

"Richmond, 30th Nov., 1861.]

"Dear Sir: I have been asked to grant a passport for Mr. Brownlow to leave the State of Tennessee. He is said to have secreted himself, fearing violence to his person, and to be anxious to depart from the State.

"I cannot give him a formal passport, disgraced and demoralised this city for their own hands, known to exist. The their own hands, known to exist. The quarrel long since ripened into the most bitter personal harred. As long as it depended on its own merits. Brownlow, in the estimation of this community, had the best of it. But this revolution, which seeks to establish the independence of the South, swallows up all minor considerations, and on this question from low fell on the losing side, since which the power and influence of his adversaries have grown and spread "like a green bay tree." He has been overthrown by force tree." He has been overthrown by force of the Southern cause, brought down at the feet of his enemies, who demands has blood. But recently they denied his powers, and effected to contemp his influence; now they magnify his pawer, and would, if they could, make the authorities believe that he is at once the most intellectual and danger us man in either government; and they pro- their war upon him But, with this private quarrel the pub-

headquarters, within twenty-four hours, you can get a passport to go to Kentucky, accompanied by a military essent, the route to be designated by General Crittenden.

"I am, sir, very respectfully,"

Tam, sir, very respectfully,

"I am, sir, very respectfully,"

Tam, sir, very respectfully, personal hatred which controls the disap-pointed malignity in our midst, and as-cended to the height of generous magna-nimity. Small and contracted minds can never do such acts, nor can they underwarrant to be issued, charging him with treason and alleging that he has given aid and comfort to the enemy by the publication of the Knoxville Whig, in virtue of which he was arrested and sent to jail and there detained, without any examination will lose nothing whatever. When Brownlow departs he will carry his influence, now confined to the narrow limits of East Tennessee, with him. We will be rid of his teaching and example. When or the other side, as an avowed enemy, be can